

Claims:

1. A method of forming a toner image, comprising:  
electrically charging a photoreceptor containing an organic photosensitive material;  
imagewise exposing the photoreceptor so that a latent image is formed on the photoreceptor;  
developing the latent image with toner so that a toner image is formed on the photoreceptor by a reversal development;

wherein

the photoreceptor comprises a charge generation layer containing an N-type charge generation material and a charge transportation layer containing a charge transportation material and has a thickness of from 5 to 15  $\mu\text{m}$ ;

the toner contains colored particles comprising a resin and a colorant, and the colored particles have a ratio,  $Dv_{50}/Dp_{50}$ , of the 50% volume particle diameter  $Dv_{50}$  to the 50% number particle diameter  $Dp_{50}$  of from 1.0 to 1.15 and a ratio,  $Dv_{75}/Dp_{75}$ , of an accumulate of 75% volume average particle diameter from larger particle side to an accumulate of 75% number average particle diameter from larger particle side of from 1.0 to 1.20, and content of colored particles

having a diameter of  $0.7 \times D_{p50}$  is not more than 10 in number; and

the reversal development is performed under condition satisfying the following expression;

$$\text{Expression 1} \quad 50 \leq |E| \leq 100$$

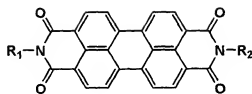
E: Electrical field intensity applied to the organic photoreceptor during development.

2. The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the charge generation layer further contains a P-type pigment in an amount of not more than 10% by weight of the N-type charge generating material.

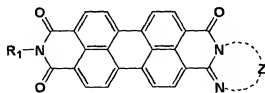
3. The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the N-type charge generation material is a perylene compound pigment.

4. The image forming method in which the perylene compound is a 3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid imide derivative represented by the Formula 1, 2, 3a or 3b, or a mixture thereof,

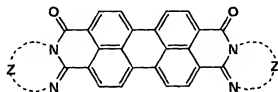
Formula 1



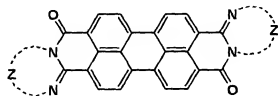
Formula 2



Formula 3a



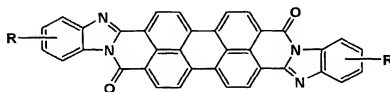
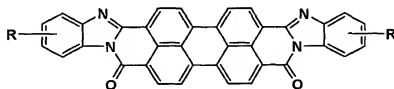
Formula 3b



in the above formulas,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are each a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, an alkoxy group, an alkylamino group, a dialkylamino group, a benzyl group, a phenethyl group or a heterocyclic group, and the above organic groups may be substituted or unsubstituted. When the compound is a polymer,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  each may be a 1,4-

phenylene group. Z is a group of atoms necessary to form a heterocyclic group.

5. The image forming method in which the perylene compound is represented by one of the following Formulas,



wherein R is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 - 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group, an alkoxy group or a heterocyclic group.

6. The image forming method of claim 2, wherein the P-type charge generating material is a titanyl phthalocyanine compound.

7. The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the static latent image is formed by exposure to a light beam having an exposing spot area of not more than  $2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2$ .